

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1882.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

AMERICAN ITEMS.

East.

Typhoid fever is epidemic at Providence, R. I. There are between 1,300 and 1,500 cases in the city, and great uneasiness prevails.

Richard Hoffman, a resident of Somerset township, Pa., has for years been so badly paralyzed that he was compelled to use a wheel-chair. He states that while praying behind a barn he was ordered to rise and walk, and now goes about in the natural way.

D. W. Coolidge, a grain commission merchant of Portland, Me., has suspended with liabilities of \$100,000.

A company with a capital of \$750,000 has been organized in Pittsburgh by prominent iron men to erect works for the manufacture of nails and spikes from steel—something which has never before been done in the United States.

A water tower in New York, designed for the use of the fire department, was overturned while being tested, by which two men were killed.

The barge Signal and steamer City of Worcester collided in the East river, at Williamsburg, N. Y., and while the barge was being towed to the nearest point she sank, carrying with her to the bottom seven persons.

A deed has just been placed on record in New York, conveying a child 1 year old to Mrs. Mary Hohl until it shall marry or become of age, in consideration of \$1. The instrument was executed in 1873.

Gen. James D. Fessenden, a son of the late Senator from Maine, dropped dead in the street in Portland.

The wife of Engineer Melville, having completely regained her sanity, has been released from the asylum at Norristown, Penn.

West.

A terrible collision occurred on the Chicago and Alton railway near Oak Grove, twenty miles east of Kansas City, Mo., between a construction train and a haul-car, which resulted in the death of six men and the maiming of the entire train. The construction train was in charge of Conductor Hamlet, and at the time of the collision was backing toward Blue Springs, when it encountered the haul-car going east. All the men on the haul-car jumped, the loss of life being with the laborers and trainmen. The caboose, six flat-cars, and one box-car went into the ditch. As the cars went into the ditch some of the men jumped, but were caught under the cars and crushed out of all shape. Beside the six killed a large number were wounded.

Careless handling of a derrick caused an accident in Cleveland wherein two workmen were killed and another seriously injured.

Joe Hughes and Mark Davis were found murdered in the streets of St. Joseph, Mo. It is believed they were killed by a man named Harrington because they refused to return to him money which they had won from him at cards.

A collision on the St. Paul and Omaha road, twelve miles from Hudson, Minn., caused the death of three cattle-men and the killing of a car-load of stock.

Spots seen in the sun's disk by telescope observers at Keokuk, Iowa, formed the figures "2" and "4," or "24."

Brave Bear, the Sioux Indian chief, convicted of the murder of Joseph Johnson, was hanged at Yankton, Dakota.

Stock in the Nicaragua Canal Company to the amount of \$100,000 has been quietly subscribed in the wholesale quarter of San Francisco.

Steamboats on the Upper Mississippi are going into winter quarters, and navigation is virtually closed.

The towns of Greenville, Vandalia, Collinsville, Salem, Centralia and Pana, in Illinois, were disturbed by earthquake shocks Tuesday evening, Nov. 14. The vibrations were distinctly felt, and in some instances were accompanied by brilliant electrical discharges.

Reports from 629 townships in Michigan show the area of seeded wheat to be 3 per cent. less than in 1881, and the condition to be 92 per cent.

Fred Diebolt, a rich and influential German saloon-keeper of Cleveland, was convicted in the Police Court of violating the Sunday law. Judge Siders fined him \$100, and sentenced him to ten days in the work-house.

George J. Reek, who killed James E. Anderson, at Eureka, Nev., and was acquitted on the ground of self-defense, has brought suit for \$25,000 damages against the Enterprise, because, notwithstanding his acquittal, it asserted he was a poisoner and a murderer.

South.

It is stated that the Delaware and Maryland ship canal will be completed without Government aid by European capitalists.

Yellow fever has disappeared from Pensacola and Brownsville.

The steamer Hankow sailed from New Orleans for Liverpool with a cargo of 8,713 bales of cotton, the largest that ever left that port.

Charles Hewey, Jr., an Arkansas merchant, quarreled with two brothers named Butler at Texarkana, and, when they followed him with deadly intent, shot them both dead. They were buried in one grave. At Barnesville, Ga., Joseph Cole gave a circus elephant a chew of tobacco, which so enraged the beast that it killed Cole by a blow with its trunk.

Three sisters in Butler, Ky., named Phillips, were married at the same altar, in the presence of 100 guests.

The sentence of Mary Booth, the 14-year-old negro, convicted of poisoning two persons in April last, was commuted by the Governor of Virginia to imprisonment for life.

Richard Schumeyer died at Parkersburg, W. Va., at the ripe age of 110 years.

Three negroes were killed by an explosion in McGhee's graining mill, near Montgomery, Ala.

The Congressional committee appointed to investigate the needs of the Mississippi river are slowly wending their way down the father of waters, and Capt. John Cowden is following in their wake. It is understood that the Commissioners regard an attempt to improve the channel as useless. Examinations were made of the work of the Government force at Island No. 33, at Osceola bar, and the plant at Plum point.

Ben Harris and Henderson Fox pulled revolvers on each other in a quarrel in Brethitt county, Ky., and both were killed.

W. H. Cunningham, a workman in the rolling-mills at Birmingham, Ala., leaped head foremost into the blast furnace, and was instantly consumed.

MISCELLANEOUS GLEANINGS.

Work has been commenced on a street-car line for Monterey, Mexico.

The net earnings of the Union Pacific road for the first nine months of the year are officially reported as \$10,401,783, an increase of \$843,937 over the same period in 1881.

Gen. Grant has contributed to the North American Review a lengthy article on the case of Fitz John Porter, recommending that he should be declared by Congress to have been convicted on mistaken testimony, which would make him a Major General of volunteers.

The Collector of Customs at Toronto seized and confiscated a consignment of the works of Tom Paine, imported by a bookseller of that city, on the score of their heretical character.

The Montreal Board of Trade will petition the Canadian Government to abolish all canal tolls at the opening of navigation next year, and it is believed that the request will be granted.

Seven persons were killed in the City of Mexico by the collapse of the roof of an old dwelling.

An electric storm, which electricians say is the worst that has occurred in years, existed in a wide stretch of territory in the United States and Canada on the 17th of November. In some cities the instruments were worked without a battery, and in the Milwaukee Western Union office the current was so strong as to keep an electric lamp burning. The telegraphic service was retarded to an extent hitherto unprecedented.

The storm was still more remarkable from the fact that in the greater portion of the district disturbed the weather was rainy and muggy. The same storm prevailed throughout Great Britain and the Continent.

The new iron steamship H. J. Jewett made the run from Buffalo to Milwaukee, 850 miles, in two days fourteen hours and fifteen minutes, an average of nearly fourteen miles per hour.

During the recent iron strikes the nail manufacturers of Wheeling set on foot a plan to dispense with the labor of over 5,000 puddlers. Frank J. Herndon has now been sent to Pittsburgh to secure equipment for Bessemer works of the first class and in time each nail mill will daily receive its allotment of steel plate, and puddled iron will be largely a thing of the past. If the scheme succeeds, it will revolutionize the iron manufacturing business of the country.

WASHINGTON NOTES.

A sample of the counterfeit Bland silver dollar which is being extensively circulated, especially in the West, has been received in Washington. The coin is very heavily plated, resists acid tests unless deeply cut before applied, has a ring similar to the genuine, and is of the exact weight. The officers of the Secret Service Department consider the coin one of the most dangerous that has yet appeared.

S. W. Dorsey has arrived in Washington to be present at the commencement of his new trial. Ex-Senator Spencer, who is wanted as a Government witness in the star-route cases, cannot be found, and the counsel have addressed a second letter on the subject to President Arthur.

Acting Secretary of the Interior Joslyn has decided that the statutes restricting a contest against a prior timber-culture entry to one who seeks to enter it under the Homestead and Timber-Culture laws. In the absence of an application there is no right of contest.

Mr. Roeser, of the General Land Office, has prepared a map of the United States which shows over 4,000 places in the West not heretofore appearing.

A glazier at Washington, in whose putty-box lodged one of the bullets fired at President Garfield by Guitman, has petitioned the Board of Audit to give him a position as watchman.

John L. Sullivan drew a large crowd to his entertainment in Washington. For a volunteer contest he secured Joe Dan Henderson, whom he knocked down eleven times in ninety seconds. When the victim again tried to rise the police interfered.

It has been decided by Secretary Lincoln to recommend in his annual report that no River and Harbor bill be passed by Congress this winter, as there will remain out of the enormous appropriation made at the last session as much money as can be judiciously expended during the ensuing year.

It has been rumored of late that Justice Bradley was to resign his seat on the Supreme bench to make room for Secretary Folger, who in turn would leave a warm place for Conkling. Justice Bradley says there is no truth in the story as far as his intentions are concerned.

POLITICAL POINTS.

A strong opposition to Senator Plumb's re-election is developing in Kansas. The election of Gen. Francis A. Walker as Senator from Massachusetts is warmly urged by Charles Francis Adams, Jr.

The Democrats of Dallas, Texas, paid \$1,000 in 1876 for a challenge banner, which was awarded to Georgia for the largest majority. In 1881 it was taken by Texas, and it is now in possession of James B. Hays, of Dallas, who will doubtless be instructed to forward it to New York.

Gov. Colquitt, of Georgia, has been elected United States Senator for the long term. Pope Barrow was chosen as Ben Hill's successor, defeating the dead Senator's son by seven votes.

Mr. Dibble, a Democratic Congress-

man from South Carolina, who was seated at the last session by the Republicans of the House, has sent the following sarcastic greeting to John Paul, the Mahone Congressman who was re-elected in the Seventh Virginia district by a majority of only about 250:

To Hon. John Paul, Harrisburg, Va.: I have been re-elected by 5,000 majority. Hope to meet you in Washington this winter and return compliments. DIBBLE.

Dibble was unseated last session by Mr. Paul's vote. As that gentleman's seat in the next House will be contested by Judge O'Farrell, Democrat, Mr. Dibble expects to return the compliment to Paul.

Congressman Kasson says the fight for the Speakership will be of the Kilkeny kind, and Carlisle stands the best show.

Hon. W. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, called upon President Arthur the other day, and urged him to advocate in his message a sweeping reduction in internal-revenue taxes. He also visited Commissioner Baum and discussed the propriety of abolishing the Internal Revenue Bureau.

The following telegram was sent to Gov. Butler, on the authority of Chalmers, by the editor of the Grenada (Miss.) Sentinel: "To Ben Butler: Fort Pillow Chalmers to Best Butler, greeting. Both in Snake."

The official returns in Pennsylvania show a plurality of 40,358 for Pattison, the Democratic candidate for Governor, and about 30,000 for Elliot, the Democratic candidate for Congressman-at-Large.

Governor-elect Pattison, of Pennsylvania, deprecates any pageantry or demonstration on the day of his inauguration, and is determined, as far as lies in his power, to take the oath and assume his duties without any expenditure on the part of the State or its citizens.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Sergt. Ballentine, the well-known English lawyer, is coming to the United States on a lecturing tour.

The Parliamentary committee investigating the imprisonment for contempt of E. Dwyer Grey, the Dublin editor, reported that Judge Lawson simply did his duty.

During a performance of Tennyson's new drama in a London theater the Marquis of Queensbury twice arose and protested against a travesty on the sentiments of free-thinkers.

The report of the Irish Land Commission says agreements for fair rents between landlord and tenant are increasing, while an indisposition to purchase holdings is evident, although many landowners are willing to sell. The arrears clause of the act is not being taken advantage of by tenants to any considerable extent.

In the trial of Arabi Pasha, at Cairo, Suileman Daoud confessed to having ordered the burning of Alexandria on a preposterous command of Arabi Pasha, who afterward sent instructions to fire more places, and also ordered him to take soldiers to Ramieh Palace and kill the Khedive.

The jury at Dublin in the case of Patrick Joyce, tried for the murder of the Joyce family, returned a verdict of guilty, and Judge Barry sentenced the prisoner to be hanged Dec. 15.

Kossuth denounces anti-Jewish agitation in Hungary as a shame and disgrace to democratic principles.

The Russian newspapers have been forbidden to make any allusion regarding the construction of military railroads, or the movement of troops near the Russo-Turkish frontier.

Mr. Gladstone hinted in the House of Commons that the Government would propose a grant of money to the naval and military forces which participated in the war in Egypt.

The printing business has been paralyzed in Vienna owing to a strike of the compositors, who demanded an advance of 30 per cent. in wages. Eighteen leading establishments refused the demand and closed their offices.

A dynamite explosion in Wales caused the death of two men and the maiming and wounding of seven others.

A teacher and eight pupils were burned to death at Crozon, France, in a fire which destroyed the Council buildings, primary school and school.

The Spanish Finance Minister says the revenues of the country have increased, notwithstanding that the crop yield was meager.

Mr. Gladstone has decided to disregard tradition and make two offices instead of one out of the positions of First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. He has announced his intention to relinquish the latter position within a short time and appoint another incumbent in its stead. The duties may be more thoroughly performed, and the new arrangement seems to give general satisfaction.

As the troops ordered from Egypt to the Sudan are deserting in large parties, orders have been issued to forward the arms and ammunition separately from the soldiers.

The relations between Prussia and the Vatican have become strained by the nomination of Herr Henselke as a member of the superior ecclesiastical tribunal. It is taken as an indication that Germany intends to greatly reduce her concessions.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

Warlike preparations are being made by Brazil and the Argentine Republic. A disputed boundary is the cause of the impending trouble.

The horse disease known as the glanders is spreading rapidly in Manitoba, and many cases have proved fatal. The Government will have all the affected animals killed.

A railroad car containing a number of laborers was thrown from the track at Indian Pond, N. F., resulting in the instant death of three men. Three others were fatally injured, and several were slightly bruised.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports that during the month of October there arrived at the various ports of the United States 57,699 passengers, of whom 45,965 were immigrants, 3,867 citizens of the United States returned from abroad, and 3,857 aliens not intending to remain in the United States. Of this total number of immigrants there arrived from England and Wales, 7,859; Ireland, 3,415; Scotland, 1,065;

Austria, 558; Belgium, 198; Bohemia, 481; Denmark, 590; France, 511; Germany, 12,083; Hungary, 963; Italy, 1,344; the Netherlands, 263; Norway, 1,161; Russia, 305; Poland, 1,477; Sweden, 2,316; Switzerland, 859; Dominion of Canada, 6,440; and from all other countries, 215.

Henry Draper, Professor of Analytical Chemistry in the University of New York, is dead.

Daniel Ruffner, the Pennsylvania hermit, whose life was largely inured in graveyard insurance companies, was found dead in his cabin near Reading, Pa.

J. R. Chalmers filed a mandamus to compel Secretary of State Myers of Mississippi to credit him with the votes cast for "J. R. Chalmers" in Tate county. The Election Commissioners have sent an amended return, showing the ballots were cast for Chalmers, and not for Chambliss.

Senator Riddleberger, of Virginia, has been interviewed. "I shall," he said, "act independently in all matters of legislation. I shall not tie myself to any party. I shall vote and demean myself in the Senate as to, in my judgment, best subserve my country, regardless of party or fact. My greatest desire is to see a united, happy and prosperous people. I have no enemies to punish or friends to reward. I belong to no faction, and shall not hamper myself by joining in the disputes and differences of either party, but, as I remarked a while ago, exercise my own judgment on all questions, and vote accord my own."

The proposal to abolish the embassy to the Vatican was rejected in the French Chamber of Deputies.

The Portuguese Government has asked England to join in a protest against the French acquisition of the Congo river.

One Sanders, a lunatic, was arraigned at London for sending a letter to Premier Gladstone threatening his life. The case was continued.

Broadley has withdrawn from the defense of Arabi Pasha, as he believes the commission is turning the trial into a farce, and has also violated the agreements made with him.

Gladstone, in a letter, says he wants to see more workingmen in Parliament and hopes they will be brought forward at every opportunity.

A meeting of the Irish National League was held at Talagh, Ireland, 10,000 people being present. Sullivan and O'Kelly, members of Parliament, were the principal speakers. O'Kelly intimated that Dr. Devitt was endeavoring to dismember the Irish party and was virtually stabbing the country in the back. He would resign his seat in Parliament, he said, if the people wavered in their faith in him.

In excavating beneath the old church which so long served New York for a post-office, the workmen reached two coffins which crumbled into dust, but a plate shows that the interment was made in 1813.

I. N. Collins served four hours in the Ohio penitentiary for illegal voting, when he was liberated on a pardon from Gov. Foster.

President Hitechock, of the St. Louis Ore and Steel Company, intimates that the Vulcan st. works of that company will be shut down if the price of pig iron is not materially reduced. He believes the demand for rails will be considerably lessened the coming year, and thinks already the output is far ahead of the consumption. If the works are closed 3,000 men will be thrown out of employment.

The Judge Advocate General of the army decides that the failure of officers to pay their debts is not a violation of the first article of war.

Congressman Hill, of New Jersey, expresses himself as certain that his bill reducing the postage from 3 to 2 cents will pass this session.

A DREADFUL SCENE.

Rival Lovers Turn a Church-Festival Into a Pandemonium.

[Telegram from Charlotte, N. C.] A terrible affair occurred at a church-festival in Gaston county, last night, by which Thomas Garibaldi, a young farmer, was murdered outright, and Robert Mapes, a youth, was seriously shot in the face. Garibaldi and young Mapes were walking with a young woman for whose hand Garibaldi and Mapes were rival claimants. Mapes and Garibaldi hated each other. The girl seemed disposed on this occasion to smile upon Garibaldi. It is understood, to stand up for him at Garibaldi's expense, all of which was offensive to Mapes, who finally began to show some temper. The girl snubbed him, and when he left her he was in such a rage that he walked over a fence and outed the lady waiter, regardless of their inebriated guests. Finally he thought Garibaldi and Mapes were too close, and a going up, then and if they did not behave themselves he would put them out. As they were seated and a terrible scene ensued. Mapes drew a pistol and fired, and when he was in such a head and fortunately over the heads of the crowd, a girl drew her revolver, and taking deliberate aim, fired in Mapes' face. The bullet struck him in the jaw and shattered his brain. He fell to the ground. The young woman, the innocent cause of the affray, swooned. Garibaldi, being unruled, attempted to escape. The scene in the building was a pandemonium, and men and women trampled upon each other. In the jostle Mapes lost his pistol. Still intent on vengeance, he pursued Garibaldi out of the house, and picking up a heavy shovel from the fireplace he beat out the brains of his fleeing rival. Mapes' injuries are regarded as serious.

ANOTHER FEARFUL ENCOUNTER.

A dispute from Forest City, N. C., says: A serious conflict occurred near here to-day between two parties of the most prominent citizens of the county. During the fight Barnes King shot William Suttie, the latter in turn nearly blowing off the top of King's head with a shot-gun. He died soon after. Gaiter-iron then shot King twice in the body. John Harrell dangerously wounded William Suttie.

A School Boy's Accomplishments.

A boy enters school at 6 and attends five hours a day ten months in the year for eight years. At the end of that time, if he is able to keep up with the procession, he will have read five reading books (not counting unnecessary changes), ascertained a few of the difficulties of English orthography, completed most of the ordinary school arithmetic, learned a little grammar and geography, a very little about composition, committed and recited a few selections of prose or verse, and will have acquired a poor handwriting. These are the solids of his education.—Chicago Herald.

LOGAN, OF ILLINOIS.

His Campaign for the Presidency Fairly Under Way.

The Name of Gen. Sheridan also Prominently Mentioned by Republicanans.

[Washington Telegram to Chicago Times.] The Ortic made the day of Senator Logan's return to Washington the occasion of nominating him for the Presidency, and giving the reasons for regarding him as decidedly the most available candidate for 1884. To-day this is followed up by a communication in the Republican signal. "Old Soldier," which now names him again, thus:

"Many cases have been assigned for the trial which have swept over the Republican party last Tuesday. One of the greatest names was exhibited in the election of Gen. Butler by the so-called vote. His election as Governor of Massachusetts will make him the Democratic candidate for President in 1884. The election of Illinois has proved that under the leadership of the gallant soldier, Gen. John A. Logan, the soldier vote was cast for a Republican ticket. Although Republican States like Iowa, Michigan and others have lost Republican Congressmen, Illinois has lost none and may have gained one member, he is sending a good Republican to the United States Senate to succeed David Davis. If the Republicans hope to elect a President over Gen. Butler they must run a purer man and better soldier, and that man is Gen. John A. Logan, of Illinois."

But many leading Republicans feel that the only thing that can save a party vote is some bold novelty that will create enthusiasm and catch votes in some direction to replace those that are daily being lost to the party. Senator Logan did not seek two years ago, as Conkling and Cameron did, and therefore will be much more acceptable to the anti-stalwarts than they. At the same time every man who has long been in political life has made enemies, and Senator Logan has been prominent in the Republican ranks.

He may have lost a much stronger ally in the Conkling wing as he is signed by education on the right side. Forth reasons some prominent Republicans are such in favor of the nomination of Gen. Sheridan. He has the friendship of Grant with him having cured the ill effects of Grant's enemies, and it is calculated that he can get the Catholic vote, the Irish vote and the soldier vote.

Sheridan's military career might not afford much of a clew to his Presidential policy, but he would make the campaign on a platform of much enthusiasm and to become very evoked with out committing themselves hopelessly on the issues of the day. One of the growing issues is the tariff, a matter of statistics which it takes a good deal of patience and industry to understand, and a campaign orator would be obliged to get away from all values and the incidence of taxation, and the relation of cost to profit, and so forth, whirling up the 800-and-odd or right over again the battle of Wounded Knee, subsequent to Sheridan's arrival on the field. There is, by the way, a strong suspicion that this win will perpetuate the grades of General and Lieutenant General. Such action would be gratifying to Sheridan and Hancock, the two most popular officers in the service, and the more likely to be taken because each is closely identified with one of the great political parties.

GEN. GRANT.

He Thinks Fitz John Porter Has Been Badly Treated.

And Makes an Earnest Plea for His Restoration.

Gen. Grant has a long article in the last number of the North American Review, entitled "An Underserved Stigma," in which he reviews the evidence in the Fitz John Porter case, and reaches the conclusion that great injustice has been done that officer, which ought to be undone as soon as possible. The article is simply an amplification of the points contained in Gen. Grant's letter to the President on the same subject. In conclusion he says:

"Gen. Porter has now for twenty years been laboring under the disabilities and penalties inflicted upon him by the court-martial of 1862, all that time contenting for a restoration to his position in the army and in society, and always, as stated in the beginning of this article, on the ground of his innocence. The investigation of the Schofield board has, in my judgment, established the innocence of all the officers for which he was tried and convicted. The sufferings of twenty years under such findings for himself and family and friends is something that is now impossible to set right. Twenty years of the best part of his life are consumed in trying to have his name and his reputation restored before his countrymen. In his application to now before Congress he is asking only that he may be restored to the role of the army with the rank that he would have if the court-martial had never been held. This, in my judgment, is a very small part of what it is possible to do in this case and what ought to be done. Gen. Porter should be the way of a partial restoration, be declared by Congress to have been convicted on mistaken testimony, and therefore to have never been out of the army. This would make him a Major General of volunteers until the date might be fixed for his muster out of that rank, after which he should be continued as a Colonel of Infantry and Brigadier General of the United States army from the date of the act when he could be placed upon the retired list with that rank."

"If a serious and sincere expression of my thorough understanding of the facts and belief in the entire innocence of Gen. Porter will tend to draw the public mind to the same conviction, I shall feel abundantly rewarded for my efforts. It will always be a pleasure to me as well as a duty to be the instrument even in the smallest degree of setting right any man who has been grossly wronged, especially if he has risked life and reputation in defense of his country. I feel, as stated on a previous occasion, a double interest in this. As General of the Army, when I might have been instrumental in having justice done to Gen. Porter, and as President of the United States, when I certainly could have done so, I feel under the impression that he was guilty. Having become better informed, I have voluntarily given up the idea of giving my earnest efforts to impress the minds of my countrymen with the justice of this case, and secure from the Government, as far as it could grant it, the restitution due to Gen. Fitz John Porter."

Tall Trees of the Wabash.

Nowhere in the whole of Eastern America have as many large specimens of as many species of trees been recorded as Mr. Ridgway found in the Lower Wabash valley. Nearly all the largest and most valuable broad-leaved trees are there found associated to other, and in a single square mile of woods seventy-five species of trees, nearly all or the first class, were tabulated, being nearly as many as grow on the whole European continent. By actual measurement thirty-four species were found to occasionally exceed 100 feet in height, while seventeen others, although not measured, were apparently at least

100 feet high. The tallest specimen measured—a tulip tree—was 190 feet in height, and individuals of ten other species exceeded 150 feet. Mr. Ridgway states that the numerous small varieties which were common in the Wabash basin at the time of its first settlement, have been transformed into woodland, and the area of the forest has greatly increased of late years. Extensive woods of oak and hickory more than eighty feet high and with trunks nearly two feet through are now growing on what was open prairie within the memory of some of the present owners of the land.—Chicago Tribune.

CHALMERS VS. MANNING.

The Governor of Mississippi Will Certify to the Late Election—Chalmers Victory by Protests.

[Telegram from Jackson, Miss.] Considerable interest is taken in the election matters of Chalmers and Manning, late candidate for Congress in the Second Mississippi district. Secretary of State Myers today canvassed the votes, and decided in Manning's favor. The case occupied the greater part of the day. Gen. Chalmers was present, and was aided by Col. Nugent, of the Jackson bar, in representing his interests.

Immediately upon the rendering of the decision the Governor issued the certificate to Van H. Manning. As it has been generally conceded that Chalmers was elected by a handsome majority it has occasioned a nine days' wonder. The case turned upon the vote of Tate county. The certificate from the County Board of Commissioners of Election declared that Van H. Manning had received 1,169 votes and J. R. Chalmers 1,473. As appears from the foregoing tally-sheet this was duly and officially signed, but on the reverse side of the certificate was the tally-sheet where "J. R. Chalmers" appeared credited with 1,473 votes. This tally-sheet was in a different handwriting, and was not officially signed. Mr. Myers held that the tally-sheet was better evidence of the intention of the Commissioners than a certificate. It was claimed by Gen. Chalmers that if this was true, if the tally-sheet was necessary, the votes of Tippah, Union, and De Soto counties, both of which were given to Chalmers, and using the returns in the other counties. The vote, as officially announced, reads: Manning, 8,749; Chalmers, 8,357; Chalmers, 1,473; Carter, 123; Manning, 1,169. Chalmers, 452. Gen. Chalmers sued out an injunction from the Circuit Court enjoining the Secretary of State from giving a certificate of election to Manning, also a mandamus from the same court, both of which were disregarded. He will at once enter on a vigorous contest. Proof was offered but not admitted that there was no such candidate as J. R. Chalmers. It is the opinion of the bar here and other eminent visiting lawyers that the decision of the Secretary of State is correct, and that the Circuit Judge's interference was without authority of law.

A Friend in Need.

Besides carrying on his regular business as a merchant, Mose Schannburg is in the habit of accommodating with cash the fast young men of Austin, who frequently run short. A few days ago, Hostetter McGinnis, as he had frequently done before, called on Mose for a small loan, which was granted cheerfully, on, however, exceedingly exorbitant terms, Mose deducting the interest from the money advanced before he paid it over to Hostetter McGinnis.

"Why do you take the interest out before you give me the money? You never did that before, and I have always paid you back principal and interest. I am one of your regular customers, and you ought to have confidence in me by this time," said McGinnis, indignantly.

"Detish so, Mr. McGinnis, you has done a great deal of business mit me, and detish de reason I takes mine interest out before I gives you dot money vat vas left over."

"I don't understand you."

"Veil, I vill explain. De more pishness transactions I has mit a young man, de less able he is to pay me back. De more I deals mit him, de smaller becomes his paying ability, de fewer his resources. As you vas an old customer of mine, you cannot have much properties left, so I protects myself by taking dot interest out before I hands you dot principal over. I wants to keep you from running yourself into debt, as does most of dose Austin young schlemmels."—Texas Sittings.

A MAN in South Manor, Ohio, who recently celebrated his 102d birthday, is said to have attended always to his own business.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.		\$	25	@	10.75
DECEMBER.....					
HOGS.....		6.25	@	7.25	
COTTON.....		10.00	@	10.10	
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....		1.09	@	1.10	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....		1.07	@	1.08	
OATS—No. 2.....		.44	@	.46	
PORE—Mess.....		21.50	@	21.75	
LARD.....		1.34	@	1.35	
CHICAGO.					
BEVER—Good to Fancy Steers.....		6.25	@	6.40	
" " " Halters.....		2.75	@	3.00	
" " " Medium to Fat.....		4.75	@	5.10	
HOGS.....		5.60	@	5.75	
WHEAT—No. 1 Winter Ex.....		5.40	@	5.60	
WHEAT—No. 2.....		.93	@	.94	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter.....		.93	@	.96	
CORN—No. 1.....		.61	@	.62	
CORN—No. 2.....		.56	@	.57	
RYE.....		.40	@	.41	
HARLEY.....		.35	@	.36	
BUTTER—Choice Creamery.....		.35	@	.36	
Egg Fresh.....		.25	@	.25	
PORE—Mess.....		17.75	@	18.00	
LARD.....		11.25	@	11.50	
MILWAUKEE.					
WHEAT—No. 2.....		.94	@	.95	
CORN—No. 2.....		.67	@	.68	
OATS—No. 2.....		.56	@	.57	
RYE.....		.40	@	.41	
HARLEY—No. 2.....		.6	@	.6	
PORE—Mess.....		17.75	@	18.00	
LARD.....		11.25	@	11.50	
ST. LOUIS.					
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....		.94	@	.95	
CORN—No. 1.....		.76	@	.76	
OATS—No. 2.....		.56	@	.56	
RYE.....		.40	@	.41	
PORE—Mess.....		20.75	@	21.00	
LARD.....		11.25	@	11.50	
CINCINNATI.					
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....		.97	@	.98	
CORN.....		.72	@	.72	
OATS.....		.61	@	.62	
RYE.....		.41	@	.42	
PORE—Mess.....		19.75	@	20.00	
LARD.....		11.25	@	11.50	
CLEVELAND.					
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....		.98	@	.98	
CORN.....		.76	@	.76	
OATS—No. 2.....		.57	@	.58	
DETROIT.					
FLOUR.....		5.50	@	5.60	
WHEAT—No. 1 White.....		.99	@	1.00	
CORN—No. 2.....		.68	@	.68	
OATS—Mixed.....		.38	@	.38	
PORE—Mess.....		20.50	@	21.00	
INDIANAPOLIS.					
WHEAT—No. 2 Red.....		.96	@	.98	
CORN—No. 2.....		.68	@	.68	
OATS—Mixed.....		.31	@	.31	
EAST LIBERTY, PA.					
CATTLE—Red.....		5.00	@	5.00	
" " " Common.....		4.00	@	4.00	
HOGS.....		3.60	@	4.00	
SHOE.....		6.40	@	7.00	